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INFORMATION REPORT		This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.	
PREPARED AND DISSEMINATED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY		25X1	
COUNTRY	<u>Hungary</u>		
SUBJECT	<u>Villanos Allomas Szerlo Vallalat.</u>	DATE DISTRIBUTED <u>15 Apr 57</u>	
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION			
<p>1. The central office of Villanos Allomas Szerlo Vallalat was located at Vörösmarty U 67, Budapest, Hungary. This building also contained an export section. Although the company did no manufacturing of electrical equipment, it did assemble electrical station subunits of 400; 3 thousand and ten thousand volt systems for installation in Hungarian industrial plants as well as for export.</p> <p>The main, or Planning Office of this company was located at Becsi U 3, Budapest. The company employed a total of 700 people of which 30 were engineering personnel.</p> <p>2. The offices of Secretary of the High Oven and Machine Industry Planning (Juhos és Gépipari Minisztérium Tervező Irodái) were located at Kriszti Kőrút 55, Budapest.</p> <p>This particular office employed 1200 technicians.</p> <p>3. All electrical power is generated in Hungary by thermo powered generators except for the new hydro powered installation at Tiszalök, Hungary.</p> <p>4. Power transmission line towers were constructed of steel. Old style towers are in the form of the letter "E" - wires were suspended below the horizontal section. New style towers have a U shaped or "bulls horn" suspension system with the wires suspended between the U.</p> <p>USAF review completed.</p>			
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5. In addition to the above details on this specific company, the following are [redacted] on matters directly connected with the Hungarian electrical situation.

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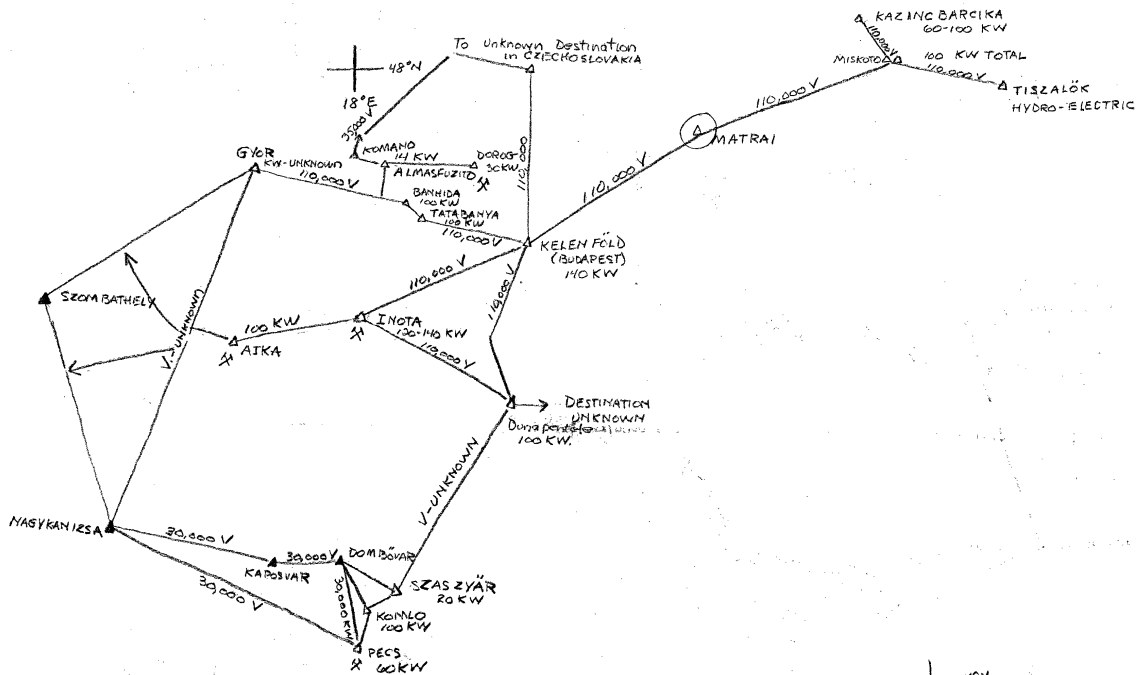
- a. Hungary was, in October 1956, in the process of switching over to a 110 thousand volt transmission line system.
- b. The quality of Hungarian electric components has continually declined since WW II because of the great stress placed on quantity rather than quality. As an example, iron used in transformers and generators has steadily decreased in gauss rating from 15 thousand and 16 thousand to 12 thousand and sometimes lower.
- c. Clement Gottwald Villamosági Vállalat (formerly Ganz Villamos Vállalat), in Budapest, is the primary manufacturer of electrical generator systems in Hungary.
- d. A small percentage of generators in use in Hungary are of pre-WWII manufacture of English, Swiss and Czechoslovakian origin.
- e. The Hungarian electrical industry uses the German electrical engineers handbook (Verein Deutscher Elektriker) as its guide and tolerances were maintained to closer limits than those followed in Germany.

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HUNGARY



V VOLTS
 KW KILOWATTS
 Δ ELECTRIC GENERATING STATIONS
 ▲ ELECTRIC SUBSTATIONS
 ■ TRANSFORMER SWITCH STATIONS
 * COAL MINE DISTRICT
 Note: All GENERATORS THERMO
 (STEAM TURBINE; COAL
 FED EXCEPT TISZALÖK)

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 2°E

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